

# MONTANA

## EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS

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### Which wage rate is right for you?

*by Eric Johnson, Research Analyst, Research and Analysis Bureau, Workforce Services Division, Montana Department of Labor and Industry*

When the Research and Analysis Bureau receives a request for wage information, the process of providing an answer can turn into something similar to a Keystone Cops car chase.

It's not that the information is difficult to get; rather, it's deciding which of a number of wage rates will be most useful in a particular instance.



Wage information is produced for different purposes and at different levels. It is produced at the county and statewide level—and at the industry and job level. And it usually falls into one of three categories: 1) industry level, 2) occupation (job) level or 3) employer specific.

Following are the different wage rates produced in Montana:

#### Average annual wage

- Produced by ES-202 Program from unemployment insurance data

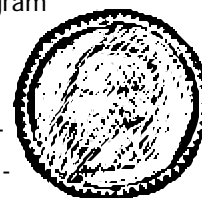


- Available at statewide and county level
- Useful for making state-to-state comparisons and tracking long-term changes

Total wages and salaries paid to employees are reported by employers covered by unemployment insurance law in Montana. This amount (\$9,674,707,343 for year 2001) is divided by the annual average employment (383,996) to arrive at the average annual wage (\$25,194).

#### Average hourly earnings, average weekly hours and average weekly earnings

- Produced by Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program
- Available at statewide level
- Used by the Federal Reserve Board, Office of Management and Budget, Bureau of Economic Analysis and fi-



### On the Internet at:

<http://rad.dli.state.mt.us/>

(continued on next page)

financial institutions, and also in the national indexes of Leading Economic Indicators, Coincident Indicators and Gross National Product

Payroll and worker-hour data is collected for private, nonfarm production (nonsupervisory) workers on a monthly basis by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program. The earnings figures are “gross” figures — referring to earnings before deductions for old age and unemployment insurance, group insurance, withholding taxes, bonds and union dues.

Average hourly earnings and average weekly hours are generated from the collected data. The average weekly earnings estimate is computed by multiplying the average hourly earnings by the average weekly hours.

Only statewide estimates are made for selected industries. These figures are *estimates* and are benchmarked (reestimated) once a year.

### Mean wages, median wages and annual average wages

- Produced by the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program
- Available at statewide level—and for Cascade, Missoula and Yellowstone counties
- Useful in business, educational and personal career planning; for determining wages to offer employees; and for finding out what one should expect to be paid for work in a specific occupation

The OES wage survey is a mail survey that measures occupational (job level) employment and wage rates for wage-and-salary workers in nonfarm establishments covered by unemployment insurance. The survey is conducted to help meet the need for standard local and national wage information.

The OES program produces an hourly wage rate and an annual average wage for several hundred occupations.

## Montana Prevailing Wage Rates

- Produced by the Montana Prevailing Wage program
- Available at 10 sub-state levels
- Required for setting wage levels for public works contracts

Prevailing wage rates are required by Montana's prevailing wage law—often referred to as Montana's Little Davis-Bacon Law—and are produced specifically for setting wage levels for Montana public works contracts.

These wage rates apply to Montana public works contracts entered into for construction projects (heavy, highway and building) or nonconstruction services by the state, county, municipality, school district or other political subdivision in which the total cost of the contract is \$25,000 or more involving state, county or local government funds. It requires that bidders on contracts pay a set rate of compensation, including employee benefits, and that at least 50 percent of the workers on the jobs be bona fide Montana residents.

## MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS

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*Please note: Federal public works projects adhere to federal Davis-Bacon wage rates, which can be found at <http://www.access.gpo.gov/davisbacon/mt.html>.*

### **Alien Labor Certification Program Wage Rates**

- Produced by the Alien Labor Certification program
- Set for specific situations at specific localities
- Required for setting wages for foreign workers hired for permanent and temporary employment when it is determined U.S. workers are not available to fill jobs essential to the economy

The Alien Labor Certification program sets minimum wage rates that must be paid to immigrant workers being hired under temporary H-1B and H-2B visas. Wage rates are also set for foreign workers under the permanent visa program.

An employer must fill out a Montana Alien Labor Certification prevailing wage request form before a wage rate determination can be made, and it can only be used by a particular employer for a particular request. *This form can be obtained by contacting the Research and Analysis Bureau's Bob Schleicher at 406-444-2430.*

Also, the bureau conducts agricultural wage surveys for the U.S. Department of Labor to use to set wage rates for H-2A temporary agricultural workers.

### **Minimum Wage**

Montana's minimum wage is set by legislative action. Questions about the minimum wage in Montana should be directed to the Wage and Hour Unit, Labor Standards Division, Montana Department of Labor and Industry (406-444-5600). The Labor Standards Division also covers Overtime Law, Child Labor and Wage Payment Acts. ■

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## **Where can Montana wage rates be found?**

Most wage information (except Alien Labor Certification) is available on the Research and Analysis Bureau's website at <http://rad.dli.state.mt.us/>.

Questions about which wage rate to use in particular situations can be directed to Research and Analysis Bureau staff at 406-444-2430.



# Economic highlights and employment outlook

## Civilian labor force

### Quarterly Employment Trends

Montana's **civilian labor force** averaged 475,400 the third quarter of 2002—up 600 over the quarter, and up 6,800 over the year.

#### Employed

The number of Montanans **employed** during the quarter averaged 459,100—up 4,100 over the quarter, and up 8,300 over the year.

#### Unemployed

The number of Montanans **unemployed** during the quarter

Quarter	Montana Civilian Labor Force*	MONTANA		Unemployment Rate (Montana)	UNITED STATES
		Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed		Unemployment Rate (U.S.)
2002 - 3rd	475,400	459,100	16,300	3.4%	6.2%
2002 - 2nd	474,800	455,000	19,800	4.2%	5.8%
2002 - 1st	468,400	442,800	25,600	5.5%	6.2%
2001 - 4th	458,400	437,400	21,000	4.6%	5.2%
2001 - 3rd	468,600	450,800	17,800	3.8%	4.8%

\*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 2002 Benchmark (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

averaged 16,300—down 3,500 over the quarter, and down 1,500 over the year.

The **average unemployment rate** for the quarter was 3.4 percent—

down eight-tenths of a percentage point over the quarter, and down four-tenths of a percentage point over the year. ■

## Wage and salary jobs by industry sectors

(NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.)

**Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment** in Montana averaged 399,500 jobs for the third quarter of 2002—up about 2,100 jobs over the quarter, and up approximately 2,800 jobs over the year.

**Mining** averaged 5,600 jobs—staying nearly even both over the quarter and over the year.

**Construction** averaged 23,700 jobs—up approximately 2,700 jobs over the quarter, and up about 700 jobs over the year. All sectors showed over-the-year increases, with **general building contractors** accounting for the largest.

**Manufacturing** averaged 24,000 jobs—up 900 over the quarter, and nearly even over the year.

**Transportation, communications and utilities (TCU)** averaged 21,700 jobs—down approximately 200

jobs over the quarter, and even over the year.

**Trade** averaged 104,800 jobs—up about 2,200 jobs over the quarter, but down about 300 jobs over the year. The **food stores** sector was down about 400 jobs over the year.

**Finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE)** averaged 18,600 jobs for the quarter—up about 300 jobs over the quarter, and up about 500 jobs over the year, largely in **commercial banks**.

**Services** averaged 121,200 jobs—up about 2,400 over the quarter, and up approximately 2,100 over the year. The largest over-the-year increases came in **business services, hospitals, and engineering and management services**.

**Total government** averaged 79,900 jobs—down about 6,400 jobs over the quarter, and about even over the year.



### Average weekly hours and earnings

**Average weekly earnings** for production workers averaged \$414.15 for the third quarter of 2002—up \$10.12 over the quarter, and up \$8.25 over the year.

**Average weekly hours** averaged 33.0—up six-tenths of an hour over the quarter, and even over the year.

**Average hourly earnings** averaged \$12.55 for the quarter—up 8 cents over the quarter, and up 25 cents over the year. ■

# Industry news from around the state

(Gathered primarily from state newspaper reports)

## Agriculture

**Montana is one of 10** states authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to certify organic growers and producers and leads the nation in acreage planted with organic wheat.

## Construction

**Construction is under way** on a hotel and convention center in Helena's Great Northern Town Center. The Great Northern Hotel will have 101 rooms initially, with a planned option to add more rooms later.

**Kalispell Regional Medical Center** has started construction on a \$4 million cancer center. A hospital spokesperson says the hospital hopes to have the new building finished by December 2003.

## Manufacturing

**A new customer support** contract will translate into 200 new jobs at Stream International's Kalispell tech support center. The center's director says the company has not had a problem finding workers, but is working with Flathead Valley Community College on an internship program to introduce students

to finance, management and customer service opportunities with the company.

**American Crystal Sugar Co.** has announced plans to buy the Imperial Sugar Co. sugar-beet factory in Sidney. Based in Moorhead, Minn., American Sugar is the biggest beet-sugar processor in the United States, with two factories in North Dakota and three in Minnesota.

**Lewistown's lumber mill** has closed again, affecting about 40 Crowder Lumber workers.

**Tongue River Lumber Co.** will reopen thanks to an economic development package secured by Rosebud County through the Montana Department of Commerce. About 50 jobs will be restored at the Ashland company, which is owned by the Northern Cheyenne Tribe.

**Idaho-based Hagadone Corp.** has purchased a group of weekly newspapers in western Montana that had been acquired in the last several years by Lee Enterprises. Hagadone, publisher of the *Daily InterLake* in Kalispell, has purchased the *Hungry Horse News* in

Columbia Falls, the *Lake County Leader* in Polson, the *Clark Fork Valley Press* in Plains, the *Mineral County Independent* in Superior, the *Bigfork Eagle* and the *Whitefish Pilot*.

**A Belgrade company** that manufactures shooting-sports accessories such as scope covers and firearm slings has announced it is moving to Meridian, Idaho. Butler Creek employs about 80 people. The company says current employees can either relocate or receive a severance package and career transition assistance from parent company Michaels of Oregon Co.

**Idaho Falls-based** Development Workshop Inc. has purchased Helena-based Compleat Angler and moved the operation to Idaho. Employees at three Idaho centers for mentally and physically challenged adults now make and package Compleat Angler's 250-product line of fly-fishing gear.

**Headwaters Composites Inc.** in Three Forks is creating custom countertops made of glass and power plant waste. The tan colored material can be stained to customers' specifications.

## Transportation, Communications & Utilities

**Consolidated Freightways Corp.** has declared bankruptcy and closed down its trucking operation around the nation. Based in Vancouver, Wash., Consolidated Freightways operated terminals in Bozeman, Butte, Helena, Great Falls, Kalispell and Missoula. About 35 employees were affected in Montana.

**Mesaba Holdings Inc.** has announced plans to acquire Billings-based Big Sky Airlines. Mesaba plans to operate Big Sky as a wholly owned subsidiary separate from its Minneapolis-based Mesaba Airlines, which operates as a Northwest Airlink affiliate.

**SkyXpress Airline** based in Calgary, Alberta is offering flights between Kalispell and Calgary three times a week.

## Trade

**Harts Furniture** is closing its Bozeman store, which employs about 20 people. Its Billings store will remain open.

## Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

**Billings-based** First Interstate Banc-System, Inc. has announced it will purchase United States National Bank of Red Lodge.

**Livingston-based** Empire Federal Bankcorp is being acquired by Spokane-based Sterling Financial Corp., subject to government and stockholder approval. Empire has bank locations in Big Timber, Billings, Bozeman, Livingston and Missoula.

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*Information used in  
these industry briefs  
was gathered primarily  
from state newspaper  
reports.*

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## Services

**The Center for Asbestos** Related Disease in Libby will break away from St. John's Lutheran Hospital and become a stand-alone nonprofit organization next March, officials say.

**Responding to safety** concerns voiced by area residents, Rocky Mountain Labs officials say they will conduct an exhaustive environmental study before breaking ground on a National Institutes of Health Biological Safety Level Four Lab in Hamilton.

**The War Bonnet Inn** in Butte has been renovated and reopened as a Red Lion Hotel.

## Government

**Federal screeners** employed by the Transportation Security Administration have begun taking over passenger and baggage screening at Montana airports as part of a nationwide flight security program mandated after Sept. 11, 2001. ■

**TABLE 1-A**  
**MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY**  
**LABOR FORCE STATISTICS**

**02 BMK**  
**September 2002 (P)**

	CIVILIAN			UNEMPLOYMENT
COUNTY	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	RATE
U.S. (in thousands)	142,745	135,063	7,683	5.4%
MONTANA	467,159	452,722	14,437	3.1%
YELLOWSTONE	72,899	70,989	1,910	2.6%
CASCADE	36,034	34,876	1,158	3.2%
MISSOULA	56,311	54,884	1,427	2.5%
BEAVERHEAD	4,897	4,751	146	3.0%
BIG HORN	4,697	4,140	557	11.9%
BLAINE	2,676	2,570	106	4.0%
BROADWATER	2,003	1,942	61	3.0%
CARBON	4,499	4,376	123	2.7%
CARTER	967	952	15	1.6%
CHOUTEAU	2,703	2,653	50	1.8%
CUSTER	5,775	5,659	116	2.0%
DANIELS	1,225	1,210	15	1.2%
DAWSON	4,714	4,634	80	1.7%
DEER LODGE	3,644	3,482	162	4.4%
FALLON	1,655	1,617	38	2.3%
FERGUS	6,117	5,931	186	3.0%
FLATHEAD	39,409	38,080	1,329	3.4%
GALLATIN	44,569	43,845	724	1.6%
GARFIELD	953	941	12	1.3%
GLACIER	5,765	5,419	346	6.0%
GOLDEN VALLEY	471	461	10	2.1%
GRANITE	1,239	1,191	48	3.9%
HILL	9,086	8,826	260	2.9%
JEFFERSON	4,814	4,645	169	3.5%
JUDITH BASIN	1,128	1,097	31	2.7%
LAKE	11,858	11,242	616	5.2%
LEWIS & CLARK	26,218	25,356	862	3.3%
LIBERTY	1,051	1,029	22	2.1%
LINCOLN	6,603	6,119	484	7.3%
MCCONE	1,204	1,194	10	0.8%
MADISON	4,231	4,146	85	2.0%
MEAGHER	985	958	27	2.7%
MINERAL	1,633	1,542	91	5.6%
MUSSELSHELL	1,801	1,716	85	4.7%
PARK	9,669	9,427	242	2.5%
PETROLEUM	324	319	5	1.5%
PHILLIPS	2,096	2,041	55	2.6%
PONDERA	3,206	3,103	103	3.2%
POWDER RIVER	1,257	1,242	15	1.2%
POWELL	2,369	2,284	85	3.6%
PRAIRIE	636	621	15	2.4%
RAVALLI	18,474	17,886	588	3.2%
RICHLAND	5,225	5,001	224	4.3%
ROOSEVELT	3,905	3,671	234	6.0%
ROSEBUD	4,428	4,219	209	4.7%
SANDERS	4,307	4,097	210	4.9%
SHERIDAN	1,846	1,806	40	2.2%
SILVER BOW	16,043	15,423	620	3.9%
STILLWATER	5,491	5,355	136	2.5%
SWEET GRASS	1,935	1,894	41	2.1%
TETON	3,246	3,175	71	2.2%
TOOLE	2,645	2,594	51	1.9%
TREASURE	439	431	8	1.8%
VALLEY	4,145	4,060	85	2.1%
WHEATLAND	1,132	1,101	31	2.7%
WIBAUX	514	502	12	2.3%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	31,032	30,001	1,031	3.3%

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.

**TABLE 1-B**  
**MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY**  
**LABOR FORCE STATISTICS**

**02 BMK**  
**August 2002 (R)**

COUNTY	CIVILIAN			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	
U.S. (in thousands)	143,176	135,028	8,148	5.7%
MONTANA	477,163	462,067	15,096	3.2%
YELLOWSTONE	75,689	73,694	1,995	2.6%
CASCADE	36,289	35,131	1,158	3.2%
MISSOULA	56,708	55,250	1,458	2.6%
BEAVERHEAD	5,038	4,887	151	3.0%
BIG HORN	4,783	4,215	568	11.9%
BLAINE	2,788	2,663	125	4.5%
BROADWATER	2,118	2,064	54	2.5%
CARBON	4,645	4,527	118	2.5%
CARTER	1,048	1,027	21	2.0%
CHOUTEAU	2,834	2,787	47	1.7%
CUSTER	5,886	5,767	119	2.0%
DANIELS	1,260	1,242	18	1.4%
DAWSON	4,746	4,653	93	2.0%
DEER LODGE	3,805	3,629	176	4.6%
FALLON	1,751	1,710	41	2.3%
FERGUS	6,291	6,110	181	2.9%
FLATHEAD	40,804	39,444	1,360	3.3%
GALLATIN	45,092	44,342	750	1.7%
GARFIELD	1,004	986	18	1.8%
GLACIER	6,027	5,589	438	7.3%
GOLDEN VALLEY	487	472	15	3.1%
GRANITE	1,312	1,257	55	4.2%
HILL	9,161	8,864	297	3.2%
JEFFERSON	4,859	4,709	150	3.1%
JUDITH BASIN	1,139	1,099	40	3.5%
LAKE	11,801	11,183	618	5.2%
LEWIS & CLARK	26,586	25,703	883	3.3%
LIBERTY	1,088	1,062	26	2.4%
LINCOLN	6,685	6,148	537	8.0%
MCCONE	1,237	1,231	6	0.5%
MADISON	4,503	4,423	80	1.8%
MEAGHER	1,013	985	28	2.8%
MINERAL	1,704	1,603	101	5.9%
MUSSELSHELL	1,756	1,644	112	6.4%
PARK	10,052	9,824	228	2.3%
PETROLEUM	329	324	5	1.5%
PHILLIPS	2,186	2,120	66	3.0%
PONDERA	3,271	3,159	112	3.4%
POWDER RIVER	1,366	1,355	11	0.8%
POWELL	2,414	2,336	78	3.2%
PRAIRIE	649	629	20	3.1%
RAVALLI	18,272	17,684	588	3.2%
RICHLAND	5,258	5,048	210	4.0%
ROOSEVELT	4,004	3,716	288	7.2%
ROSEBUD	4,898	4,613	285	5.8%
SANDERS	4,306	4,099	207	4.8%
SHERIDAN	1,931	1,891	40	2.1%
SILVER BOW	16,204	15,569	635	3.9%
STILLWATER	5,448	5,319	129	2.4%
SWEET GRASS	2,026	1,988	38	1.9%
TETON	3,300	3,214	86	2.6%
TOOLE	2,757	2,693	64	2.3%
TREASURE	472	463	9	1.9%
VALLEY	4,301	4,192	109	2.5%
WHEATLAND	1,237	1,202	35	2.8%
WIBAUX	546	526	20	3.7%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	31,445	30,412	1,033	3.3%

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.



**TABLE 1-C**  
**MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY**  
**LABOR FORCE STATISTICS**

**02 BMK**  
**July 2002 (R)**

	CIVILIAN			UNEMPLOYMENT
COUNTY	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	RATE
U.S. (in thousands)	143,885	135,289	8,595	6.0%
MONTANA	481,787	462,523	19,264	4.0%
YELLOWSTONE	74,797	72,267	2,530	3.4%
CASCADE	37,039	35,563	1,476	4.0%
MISSOULA	56,984	55,063	1,921	3.4%
BEAVERHEAD	5,028	4,868	160	3.2%
BIG HORN	4,899	4,198	701	14.3%
BLAINE	2,901	2,743	158	5.4%
BROADWATER	2,066	1,985	81	3.9%
CARBON	4,762	4,604	158	3.3%
CARTER	1,004	986	18	1.8%
CHOUTEAU	3,025	2,958	67	2.2%
CUSTER	5,990	5,847	143	2.4%
DANIELS	1,255	1,227	28	2.2%
DAWSON	4,834	4,716	118	2.4%
DEER LODGE	3,943	3,700	243	6.2%
FALLON	1,712	1,666	46	2.7%
FERGUS	6,274	6,040	234	3.7%
FLATHEAD	41,530	39,803	1,727	4.2%
GALLATIN	46,120	45,169	951	2.1%
GARFIELD	1,027	1,004	23	2.2%
GLACIER	6,225	5,633	592	9.5%
GOLDEN VALLEY	544	519	25	4.6%
GRANITE	1,266	1,199	67	5.3%
HILL	9,353	8,974	379	4.1%
JEFFERSON	4,905	4,736	169	3.4%
JUDITH BASIN	1,272	1,228	44	3.5%
LAKE	11,747	10,992	755	6.4%
LEWIS & CLARK	26,979	25,850	1,129	4.2%
LIBERTY	1,052	1,020	32	3.0%
LINCOLN	6,551	5,903	648	9.9%
MCCONE	1,229	1,217	12	1.0%
MADISON	4,562	4,453	109	2.4%
MEAGHER	1,014	975	39	3.8%
MINERAL	1,758	1,640	118	6.7%
MUSSELSHELL	1,757	1,644	113	6.4%
PARK	10,279	9,978	301	2.9%
PETROLEUM	313	311	2	0.6%
PHILLIPS	2,287	2,201	86	3.8%
PONDERA	3,165	3,024	141	4.5%
POWDER RIVER	1,256	1,238	18	1.4%
POWELL	2,442	2,317	125	5.1%
PRAIRIE	646	621	25	3.9%
RAVALLI	18,565	17,794	771	4.2%
RICHLAND	5,289	5,023	266	5.0%
ROOSEVELT	4,134	3,777	357	8.6%
ROSEBUD	5,043	4,649	394	7.8%
SANDERS	4,312	4,037	275	6.4%
SHERIDAN	2,055	2,006	49	2.4%
SILVER BOW	16,639	15,796	843	5.1%
STILLWATER	5,430	5,254	176	3.2%
SWEET GRASS	2,015	1,967	48	2.4%
TETON	3,210	3,113	97	3.0%
TOOLE	2,801	2,725	76	2.7%
TREASURE	455	444	11	2.4%
VALLEY	4,291	4,148	143	3.3%
WHEATLAND	1,223	1,186	37	3.0%
WIBAUX	532	521	11	2.1%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	31,884	30,586	1,298	4.1%

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.

**TABLE II**  
**MONTANA CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS**  
**(IN THOUSANDS)**

2002 ANNUAL DATA (Preliminary)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	466.2	469.4	469.6	472.4	472.1	480.0	481.8	477.2	467.2				
EMPLOYED PERSONS	441.5	443.1	443.7	450.8	454.5	459.8	462.5	462.1	452.7				
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	28.1	25.7	23.0	28.5	35.0	41.5	38.7	41.2	37.7				
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	24.7	26.3	25.8	21.5	17.5	20.3	19.3	15.1	14.4				
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	5.3%	5.6%	5.5%	4.6%	3.7%	4.2%	4.0%	3.2%	3.1%				
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	4.2%	4.4%	4.6%	4.6%	4.2%	4.6%	4.6%	4.0%	3.9%				
U.S. UNADJUSTED	6.3%	6.1%	6.1%	5.7%	5.5%	6.0%	6.0%	5.7%	5.4%				
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.6%	5.5%	5.7%	6.0%	5.8%	5.9%	5.9%	5.7%	5.6%				
2001 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	464.8	464.6	465.2	466.7	467.8	472.8	475.4	469.9	460.4	459.4	458.7	457.0	465.2
EMPLOYED PERSONS	438.5	437.8	439.8	445.1	448.4	452.9	456.6	452.5	443.2	440.7	437.8	433.6	443.9
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	36.4	64.6	36.8	43.4	44.8	49.6	56.7	55.2	54.4	52.9	45.6	40.9	48.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	26.4	26.8	25.4	21.6	19.4	19.9	18.8	17.4	17.2	18.7	20.9	23.4	21.3
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	5.7%	5.8%	5.5%	4.6%	4.1%	4.2%	3.9%	3.7%	3.7%	4.1%	4.6%	5.1%	4.6%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	4.6%	4.5%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.7%	4.6%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	4.7%	4.6%	4.6%	4.2%	4.1%	4.7%	4.7%	4.9%	4.7%	5.0%	5.3%	5.4%	4.8%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%	4.5%	4.4%	4.6%	4.6%	4.9%	5.0%	5.4%	5.6%	5.8%	4.8%
2000 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	473.3	476.5	479.9	481.7	483.9	488.7	493.4	487.6	476.6	473.0	470.1	465.0	479.1
EMPLOYED PERSONS	444.2	446.8	452.0	458.1	462.2	466.2	471.6	467.7	457.2	452.6	447.4	441.2	455.6
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	41.9	36.8	38.8	43.1	43.2	42.6	41.3	42.3	46.7	48.0	36.5	36.1	41.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.1	29.7	27.9	23.6	21.7	22.5	21.8	19.9	19.3	20.5	22.7	23.7	23.5
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.1%	6.2%	5.8%	4.9%	4.5%	4.6%	4.4%	4.1%	4.1%	4.3%	4.8%	5.1%	4.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.1%	5.0%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%	4.9%	4.7%	4.9%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	4.5%	4.4%	4.3%	3.7%	3.9%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	3.8%	3.6%	3.8%	3.7%	4.0%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.0%	4.1%	4.0%	3.9%	4.1%	4.0%	4.1%	4.1%	4.0%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
1999 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	464.7	468.2	470.3	473.6	474.6	479.8	488.1	482.1	472.8	472.5	471.2	470.0	474.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	434.3	437.1	441.1	449.2	452.1	456.5	465.7	461.6	452.6	450.8	447.5	444.0	449.4
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	40.3	41.5	39.6	41.9	42.7	44.0	43.6	43.1	42.6	48.7	50.0	41.4	43.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	30.4	31.2	29.3	24.5	22.5	23.3	22.4	20.6	20.2	21.8	23.8	26.0	24.6
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.5%	6.7%	6.2%	5.2%	4.7%	4.9%	4.6%	4.3%	4.3%	4.6%	5.0%	5.5%	5.2%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.4%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	4.8%	4.7%	4.4%	4.1%	4.0%	4.5%	4.5%	4.2%	4.1%	3.8%	3.8%	3.7%	4.2%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%

1/ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS: INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 2002 BENCHMARKS.

2/NONADDITIVE: INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.

3/COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. RESIDENCE SERIES BEGAN IN JANUARY 1970.

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.

**TABLE III**  
**M O N T A N A**  
**STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY**  
**(IN THOUSANDS)**

01 BM

2002 (Preliminary)

(Page 1)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2001													
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS</b>	383.9	384.8	386.2	390.6	397.6	404.0	397.8	399.9	400.9				
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	299.7	299.6	300.2	304.6	310.1	318.6	320.3	321.6	316.9				
GOODS PRODUCING	46.4	45.5	44.8	46.9	49.7	52.0	53.1	53.7	53.2				
SERVICE PRODUCING	337.5	339.3	341.4	343.7	347.9	352.0	344.7	346.2	347.7				
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	253.3	254.1	255.4	257.7	260.4	266.6	267.2	267.9	263.7				
<b>MINING</b>	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.5				
COAL MINING	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8				
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8				
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8				
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	17.8	17.3	16.9	19.0	21.2	22.8	23.5	23.7	23.9				
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.8	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4				
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT.	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.7	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.6				
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	9.2	9.0	8.9	9.5	10.4	11.1	11.5	11.8	11.9				
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	23.4	23.1	22.7	22.6	23.0	23.6	23.9	24.3	23.8				
DURABLE GOODS	14.7	14.6	14.4	14.3	14.6	15.0	15.1	15.4	15.1				
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.0				
NONDURABLE GOODS	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.7				
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6				
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9				
<b>TRANS., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b>	21.5	21.4	21.6	21.7	21.9	22.0	21.8	21.6	21.6				
TRANSPORTATION	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.9				
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6				
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.5				
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.7				
COMMUNICATIONS	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1				
TELEPHONE COMM.	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5				
ELECTRIC, GAS, SANITARY	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6				
<b>TRADE</b>	99.6	99.0	99.4	101.1	102.3	104.3	104.8	105.4	104.3				
WHOLESALE TRADE	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.9	17.9	18.1	17.9				
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.7				
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2				
RETAIL TRADE	81.8	81.3	81.7	83.3	84.5	86.4	86.9	87.3	86.4				
BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.1				
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0				
DEPARTMENT STORES	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8				
FOOD STORES	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.4				
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.5				
NEW, USED CAR DEALER	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8				

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.  
 ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.

**TABLE III**  
**MONTANA**  
**STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY**  
**(IN THOUSANDS)**

01 BM

2002 (Preliminary)

(Page 2)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2001													
GAS STATIONS	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5				
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3				
FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8				
EATING & DRINKING	30.0	30.1	30.5	31.1	31.6	32.9	33.2	33.3	32.8				
MISC. RETAIL	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5				
<b>FINANCE, INS., REAL EST.</b>	18.1	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.3	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.5				
FINANCE	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.6				
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8				
COMMERCIAL BANKS	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4				
INSURANCE	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3				
REAL ESTATE	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6				
<b>SERVICES</b>	114.1	115.5	116.2	116.7	117.9	121.8	122.0	122.2	119.3				
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.6	9.2	11.6	12.4	12.2	10.6				
PERSONAL SERVICES	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8				
BUSINESS SERVICES	16.5	16.7	16.8	17.2	17.7	18.0	17.7	18.3	18.8				
AUTO & MISC. REPAIR	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6				
AMUSEMENT, INCL MOVIES	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.7	9.7	9.9	9.8	8.9				
HEALTH SERVICES	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.4	36.5	36.7	36.7	36.8	36.3				
NURSING & PRSNL CARE	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0				
HOSPITALS	18.2	18.2	18.4	18.3	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.5				
LEGAL SERVICES	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5				
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.6	2.7	3.2				
SOCIAL SERVICES	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.3	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.0				
RESIDENTIAL CARE	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6				
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.1	6.8				
ENGINEERING & MNGMENT	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.9				
ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9				
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	84.2	85.2	86.0	86.0	87.5	85.4	77.5	78.3	84.0				
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT.	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.6	13.5	15.1	15.2	15.2	14.0				
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	24.2	24.2	24.8	25.1	24.8	22.9	21.4	21.6	25.1				
STATE EDUCATION	12.7	12.6	13.3	13.3	13.0	10.9	9.0	9.2	12.9				
*OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.1				
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	47.6	48.5	48.6	48.3	49.2	47.4	40.9	41.5	44.9				
LOCAL EDUCATION	29.7	30.6	30.6	30.2	30.4	27.1	20.9	21.2	26.7				
*OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.7	20.3	20.0	20.4	18.2				

\*SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 1 OF THIS TABLE

**TABLE IV**  
**METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)\***  
**EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY**  
**(IN THOUSANDS)**  
**2002 (Preliminary)**

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2001													
<i>BILLINGS MSA (Yellowstone County)</i>													
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	66.3	66.8	67.3	67.8	68.8	69.3	69.1	69.5	69.2				
TOTAL PRIVATE	58.2	58.3	58.8	59.4	60.3	61.1	61.5	61.5	61.2				
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3				
MANUFACTURING	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5				
TCU 1/	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7				
TRADE	20.4	20.5	20.8	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.4	21.4				
FIRE 2/	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4				
SERVICES	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.7	24.0	24.5	24.3	24.2	23.9				
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	8.1	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.2	7.6	8.0	8.0				
<i>MISSOULA MSA (Missoula County)</i>													
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	49.8	50.1	51.5	52.2	52.8	51.7	50.7	51.0	52.6				
TOTAL PRIVATE	41.1	41.1	41.3	42.0	42.6	42.9	42.7	43.2	43.5				
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1				
MANUFACTURING	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2				
TCU 1/	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5				
TRADE	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.7	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.3				
FIRE 2/	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2				
SERVICES	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.1	17.4	17.3	17.0	17.1	17.2				
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	8.7	9.0	10.2	10.2	10.2	8.8	8.0	7.8	9.1				

\* A single-county Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is determined by the U.S. Office of Budget and Program Planning and must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more. Single-county MSAs are named after their central cities. Billings and Missoula MSA employment is produced by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry for use as a state economic indicator.

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES

2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.  
 ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.

**TABLE V**  
**M O N T A N A**  
**STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY**  
**(IN THOUSANDS)**

2002 (Preliminary)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2001													
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	194.6	195.4	196.6	196.9	199.3	201.0	195.5	196.3	199.5				
TOTAL PRIVATE	147.9	147.8	148.7	149.2	151.2	154.4	154.9	154.9	153.0				
MINING	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6				
CONSTRUCTION	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9				
MANUFACTURING	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.9				
DURABLE GOODS	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0				
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.9				
TCU 1/	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.1				
TRANSPORTATION	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7				
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4				
TRADE	48.0	47.4	48.0	48.0	49.0	50.0	50.6	50.3	49.5				
WHOLESALE TRADE	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6				
RETAIL TRADE	43.1	42.6	43.2	43.3	44.2	45.3	45.9	45.5	44.9				
EATING & DRINKING	16.7	16.8	17.1	17.0	17.7	18.5	18.9	18.8	18.3				
FIRE 2/	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.0	13.2				
FINANCE	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3				
SERVICES	72.8	73.5	73.9	73.9	74.4	76.0	76.0	76.4	74.8				
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.5	5.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	5.8				
HEALTH SERVICES	30.1	30.2	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.6	30.8	30.8	30.4				
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	46.7	47.6	47.9	47.7	48.1	46.6	40.6	41.4	46.5				
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.5				
STATE GOVERNMENT	12.5	12.6	12.9	13.0	12.7	11.6	10.9	11.1	13.9				
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	29.4	30.2	30.2	29.9	30.3	29.2	23.8	24.3	27.1				

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES

2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IS PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS A STATE ECONOMIC INDICATOR.

**SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.**  
**ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.**

**TABLE VI**  
**MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS**  
For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	<u>Production Workers</u> (In Thousands)				<u>Average Weekly Earnings</u>			
	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Sept. 2001	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Sept. 2001
*TOTAL PRIVATE	272.2	272.7	267.6	265.3	\$407.30	\$413.92	\$422.44	\$405.54
MINING	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.4	\$910.34	\$853.79	\$884.07	\$843.70
*CONSTRUCTION	18.8	19.0	19.2	19.0	\$647.90	\$667.13	\$685.61	\$736.66
MANUFACTURING	17.4	17.5	17.2	17.3	\$516.60	\$551.94	\$568.01	\$568.50
Durable Goods	11.9	11.9	11.7	12.2	\$509.06	\$565.15	\$574.68	\$561.69
Nondurable	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.1	\$531.63	\$524.90	\$553.50	\$581.94
*TCU 1/	19.4	19.1	19.1	18.9	\$618.22	\$630.18	\$639.75	\$598.40
*Transportation	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.4	\$529.23	\$544.09	\$548.55	\$518.36
*Comm. & Util.	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.5	\$777.33	\$781.24	\$804.33	\$751.29
*TRADE	91.6	92.2	90.8	90.5	\$303.68	\$304.64	\$300.58	\$291.30
*Wholesale Trade	14.1	14.1	13.8	13.9	\$538.47	\$545.45	\$540.85	\$505.45
*Retail Trade	77.5	78.1	77.0	76.6	\$260.88	\$260.28	\$258.12	\$252.29
*FIRE 2/	14.3	14.2	14.2	13.9	\$418.19	\$467.91	\$458.43	\$440.86
*SERVICES	106.2	106.1	102.8	101.3	\$374.20	\$377.11	\$390.00	\$357.24

	<u>Average Weekly Hours</u>				<u>Average Hourly Earnings</u>			
	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Sept. 2001	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Sept. 2001
*TOTAL PRIVATE	32.9	33.3	32.9	32.6	\$12.38	\$12.43	\$12.84	\$12.44
MINING	45.7	42.1	42.3	43.4	\$19.92	\$20.28	\$20.90	\$19.44
*CONSTRUCTION	38.0	38.1	37.9	41.2	\$17.05	\$17.51	\$18.09	\$17.88
MANUFACTURING	35.9	39.2	39.2	38.7	\$14.39	\$14.08	\$14.49	\$14.69
Durable Goods	35.9	40.6	40.3	39.5	\$14.18	\$13.92	\$14.26	\$14.22
Nondurable	35.8	36.3	36.9	36.6	\$14.85	\$14.46	\$15.00	\$15.90
*TCU 1/	37.4	37.6	37.9	37.4	\$16.53	\$16.76	\$16.88	\$16.00
*Transportation	36.1	36.2	36.4	36.3	\$14.66	\$15.03	\$15.07	\$14.28
*Comm. & Util.	39.7	39.9	40.5	39.5	\$19.58	\$19.58	\$19.86	\$19.02
*TRADE	31.6	31.7	30.3	30.0	\$9.61	\$9.61	\$9.92	\$9.71
*Wholesale Trade	38.6	39.1	37.3	36.6	\$13.95	\$13.95	\$14.50	\$13.81
*Retail Trade	30.3	30.3	29.1	28.8	\$8.61	\$8.59	\$8.87	\$8.76
*FIRE 2/	35.5	36.3	37.0	36.8	\$11.78	\$12.89	\$12.39	\$11.98
*SERVICES	30.9	31.4	31.2	30.3	\$12.11	\$12.01	\$12.50	\$11.79

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES

2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

\*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN \*ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

PRODUCTION WORKERS ARE NONSUPERVISORY AND NONGOVERNMENT PAYROLL PERSONNEL.

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.

ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.

**TABLE VII**  
**THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.**  
**NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

**ALL ITEMS**  
**(1982-1984 = 100)**

	2002		2001		2000	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	177.1	173.2	175.1	171.7	168.8	165.6
February	177.8	173.7	175.8	172.4	169.8	166.5
March	178.8	174.7	176.2	172.6	171.2	167.9
April	179.8	175.8	176.9	173.5	171.3	168.0
May	179.8	175.8	177.7	174.4	171.5	168.2
June	179.9	175.9	178.0	174.6	172.4	169.2
July	180.1	176.1	177.5	173.8	172.8	169.4
August	180.7	176.6	177.5	173.8	172.8	169.3
September	181.0	177.0	178.3	174.8	173.7	170.4
October			177.7	174.0	174.0	170.6
November			177.4	173.7	174.1	170.9
December			176.7	172.9	174.0	170.7
Dec-to-Dec %			1.6%	1.3%	3.4%	3.4%
ANNUAL AVERAGE:			177.1	173.5	172.2	168.9
Ann Avg %			2.8%	2.7%	3.4%	3.5%

Expenditure Category	Relative Importance	Sep. 2002	% Change From		Ann Average %	
			Aug. 2002	Sep. 2001	2001	2000
CPI-U Index						
ALL ITEMS	100%	181.0	0.2%	1.5%	2.8%	3.4%
Food & Beverages	16%	176.9	0.2%	1.3%	3.1%	2.3%
Housing	40%	181.5	-0.1%	2.3%	4.0%	3.5%
Apparel	5%	124.6	3.4%	-1.7%	-1.8%	-1.3%
Transportation	17%	154.0	0.1%	-1.0%	0.7%	6.2%
Medical Care	6%	287.7	0.1%	4.6%	4.6%	4.1%
Recreation	6%	106.2	-0.1%	1.0%	1.5%	1.3%
Education and Communication	5%	109.5	0.6%	2.7%	2.6%	1.3%
Other Goods & Services	5%	297.0	0.4%	3.2%	4.2%	5.0%

Purchasing Power	Sep. 2002	Aug. 2002	Sep. 2001	Ann Average	
Of Consumer Dollar:				2001	2000
(1982-84 = \$1.00)	\$0.55	\$0.55	\$0.56	\$0.56	\$0.58

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) IS A MEASURE OF THE AVERAGE CHANGE IN THE PRICES PAID BY URBAN CONSUMERS FOR A FIXED MARKET BASKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES. THE CPI IS CALCULATED MONTHLY FOR TWO POPULATION GROUPS, ONE CONSISTING ONLY OF THE URBAN HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME IS DERIVED FROM THE EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (CPI-W). AS NEW USES WERE DEVELOPED FOR THE CPI IN RECENT YEARS, THE NEED FOR A BROADER AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE INDEX BECAME APPARENT. THE ALL-URBAN CONSUMER INDEX (CPI-U), INTRODUCED IN 1978, IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 1982-84 BUYING HABITS OF ABOUT 80% OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, COMPARED WITH 32% REPRESENTED IN CPI-W.

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-6 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.

Note: The Bureau of Labor Statistics has begun using a new formula for calculating the basic components of the CPI-U and the CPI-W effective with the data starting January 1999.



# TABLE VIII

## Unemployment Insurance

Page 1 of 2

NA - Data not available at this time.

### Initial Claims

	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
January	6,393	6,098	5,977	5,915	6,749	7,546	7,495	6,588	6,591	6,057	6,594	6,362
February	3,147	3,200	3,088	3,108	3,214	3,270	3,938	3,370	3,666	3,170	3,265	3,926
March	3,542	2,700	2,352	2,793	3,220	2,724	2,869	3,002	2,948	2,784	2,881	2,723
April	3,726	2,862	2,354	2,941	2,916	3,360	2,826	2,948	3,081	2,829	2,949	2,999
May	2,266	2,085	1,944	1,982	1,913	2,075	2,351	2,330	2,265	2,033	2,129	2,015
June	2,221	1,982	1,993	2,252	2,449	2,280	2,222	2,689	2,470	2,120	2,484	1,829
July	2,250	2,512	2,594	2,029	2,143	2,337	2,254	2,281	2,317	2,246	2,423	2,125
August	1,729	1,850	2,101	1,535	1,596	1,680	1,631	1,842	1,662	1,466	1,650	1,429
September	1,773	1,529	2,307	1,544	1,740	1,700	1,825	1,579	1,626	1,744	1,758	1,599
October		3,606	2,983	2,689	3,580	3,142	3,392	3,245	2,943	2,860	2,822	2,891
November		4,159	3,618	3,378	3,997	3,802	4,604	4,835	4,100	4,454	3,215	3,736
December		4,243	4,678	4,065	4,952	4,851	4,883	5,036	4,226	4,365	4,408	4,866

### Continued Claims

	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
January	53,709	51,419	52,211	54,354	47,781	57,513	60,632	56,167	52,265	48,165	47,135	56,107
February	52,948	48,992	46,555	48,595	48,151	56,567	59,295	56,942	56,866	49,313	48,102	49,937
March	59,681	47,135	41,532	NA	57,371	62,496	58,121	53,936	63,207	59,540	53,621	51,930
April	49,457	45,509	34,927	34,300	36,484	44,463	50,358	41,202	42,379	38,521	36,493	50,960
May	31,990	29,667	25,446	30,514	31,079	31,603	34,556	40,259	36,461	30,593	28,913	32,978
June	30,053	25,539	20,656	26,803	26,824	31,786	31,675	29,430	33,520	31,912	31,106	24,219
July	26,277	30,168	24,331	22,030	22,862	25,500	30,194	28,631	26,980	25,848	27,169	26,446
August	21,981	23,194	20,976	24,426	24,425	23,702	23,881	29,528	29,753	27,711	24,322	20,333
September	21,891	20,999	18,885	16,430	17,119	18,950	22,763	20,188	20,614	20,279	22,937	16,931
October		22,919	22,845	19,136	18,228	18,075	22,312	24,457	20,779	20,592	20,689	20,852
November		29,689	27,563	25,507	33,293	27,425	30,126	33,400	35,450	34,318	26,202	26,323
December		48,795	41,649	32,538	37,779	38,941	54,332	41,797	39,504	43,370	42,284	40,918

### Number of Benefit Payments

	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
January	NA	48,575	44,157	39,634	39,631	48,844	52,263	46,397	43,892	40,230	39,185	47,310
February	NA	44,343	42,300	43,041	42,527	50,302	51,972	49,999	49,892	43,553	42,089	44,674
March	NA	43,506	38,609	NA*	51,337	56,524	49,774	48,077	57,122	53,997	47,822	46,559
April	NA	NA	28,305	30,784	32,406	40,629	48,287	35,887	37,714	34,478	32,480	45,984
May	NA	NA	25,989	24,671	24,663	28,922	30,813	34,586	32,025	27,140	25,454	29,029
June	NA	NA	18,179	25,663	25,672	26,924	25,465	24,872	28,577	27,468	26,555	20,937
July	NA	NA	20,744	19,620	19,275	21,658	27,262	23,850	23,045	22,361	23,128	22,415
August	NA	NA	18,996	21,829	20,771	18,438	20,988	25,419	25,893	24,147	20,850	17,557
September	NA	NA	16,323	14,424	14,609	17,717	19,201	17,240	17,481	17,190	18,975	14,222
October		NA	19,255	14,069	14,873	14,643	18,299	19,978	17,187	16,836	16,966	16,881
November		NA	23,707	24,669	27,167	19,197	24,558	27,645	28,653	28,347	21,763	21,663
December		NA	31,932	28,262	32,486	35,547	46,187	33,952	33,389	37,284	35,965	34,024

Source: This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. Unemployment Insurance claims and payments data was derived from the ETA 5-159 (Employment and Training Administration Claims and Payment Activities) report. Trust Fund Growth data was derived from the ETA 2-112 (Employment and Training Administration Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary) report.

# TABLE VIII

## Unemployment Insurance

Page 2 of 2

NA - Data not available at this time.

### Amount of Benefits Paid per Month (Millions)

	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
January	NA	8.5	7.6	6.5	6.1	7.4	7.7	6.7	6.2	5.5	5.1	6.3
February	NA	8.5	7.2	7.0	6.6	7.6	7.8	7.2	7.0	5.9	5.5	5.9
March	NA	7.8	6.6	8.2	8.0	8.5	7.4	6.9	8.0	7.3	6.2	6.3
April	NA	7.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	6.0	7.1	5.0	5.2	4.6	4.1	6.3
May	NA	NA	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.1	3.8
June	NA	NA	3.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.3	2.6
July	NA	NA	3.4	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7
August	NA	NA	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.6	2.1
September	NA	NA	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.7
October		NA	3.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1
November		NA	3.9	3.9	4.2	2.7	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.8	2.7	2.8
December		NA	5.4	4.6	5.1	5.2	6.9	4.8	4.7	5.2	4.6	4.3

### Average Weekly Benefit Amount

	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
January	NA	\$193.89	\$188.67	\$181.66	\$173.07	\$169.06	\$165.34	\$161.70	\$157.40	\$150.32	\$143.35	\$144.61
February	NA	\$197.01	\$190.62	\$182.60	\$173.32	\$169.21	\$167.68	\$161.62	\$157.60	\$150.76	\$143.64	\$144.61
March	NA	\$198.57	\$191.76	\$184.86	\$175.65	\$170.32	\$168.83	\$162.26	\$158.30	\$151.06	\$144.22	\$148.50
April	NA	NA	\$189.65	\$183.17	\$175.18	\$169.25	\$168.52	\$161.03	\$157.89	\$150.78	\$142.65	\$150.56
May	NA	NA	\$187.20	\$183.09	\$175.23	\$167.03	\$167.99	\$160.77	\$156.62	\$152.14	\$140.47	\$145.53
June	NA	NA	\$181.90	\$179.92	\$171.76	\$162.54	\$165.59	\$156.45	\$152.93	\$149.16	\$140.70	\$138.73
July	NA	NA	\$179.10	\$175.44	\$166.11	\$156.69	\$159.32	\$154.16	\$147.86	\$148.22	\$139.75	\$133.40
August	NA	NA	\$184.10	\$173.13	\$163.14	\$155.29	\$155.77	\$152.90	\$147.91	\$147.11	\$138.43	\$130.74
September	NA	NA	\$192.87	\$180.27	\$173.91	\$163.31	\$164.18	\$160.39	\$155.17	\$150.95	\$143.88	\$135.29
October		NA	\$186.23	\$180.77	\$175.90	\$162.69	\$163.11	\$158.23	\$155.15	\$150.75	\$142.26	\$137.15
November		NA	\$184.76	\$177.61	\$173.32	\$159.26	\$160.63	\$157.65	\$153.16	\$151.20	\$139.23	\$140.26
December		NA	\$189.84	\$176.18	\$176.18	\$166.55	\$166.27	\$160.01	\$157.61	\$156.02	\$143.65	\$140.42

### Trust Fund Growth Over Last Year (%)

	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
January	8.2	6.7	7.5	10.0	7.7	7.1	7.4	5.2	10.2	6.3	-1.6	14.0
February	9.4	4.4	10.1	9.4	9.5	3.2	9.2	7.7	7.3	9.8	-1.7	10.0
March	18.4	5.4	10.1	12.1	10.5	9.7	9.4	9.3	7.5	8.5	-1.2	8.8
April	12.5	10.1	8.7	10.0	10.1	4.8	7.8	10.4	2.6	11.1	3.9	2.5
May	10.6	8.5	10.3	9.0	12.2	5.3	4.1	10.9	4.5	11.1	5.6	-1.3
June	10.1	8.4	13.4	9.6	11.9	3.5	6.0	10.6	6.8	5.5	5.2	3.8
July	9.3	10.0	9.8	4.6	14.0	2.6	3.0	11.3	4.1	6.8	7.9	0.1
August	9.3	8.4	8.4	9.4	11.2	4.7	4.6	10.2	6.0	6.6	7.3	-0.7
September	9.6	7.7	10.4	9.6	11.5	3.2	6.1	10.5	5.8	7.0	6.3	-0.6
October		8.3	6.3	8.5	10.9	4.4	6.1	10.4	7.0	6.9	6.4	-2.0
November		7.6	6.2	10.0	9.7	5.9	6.1	7.9	6.7	7.6	9.4	-4.2
December		6.9	7.8	10.5	10.1	7.6	4.2	8.1	7.2	7.4	7.6	-3.1

Source: This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. Unemployment Insurance claims and payments data was derived from the ETA 5-159 (Employment and Training Administration Claims and Payment Activities) report. Trust Fund Growth data was derived from the ETA 2-112 (Employment and Training Administration Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary) report.

## Glossary of terms

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.
2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.
3. Unemployed - those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).
4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.
5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.
6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.
7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-12 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.
8. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.
9. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.
10. LWIA - The enactment of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 is the first wholesale reform of the nation's job training system in more than 15 years. Montana's State Workforce Investment Board was created by the Governor in response to this Act and its first task was to certify the local workforce investment areas (LWIA), which are guided by local workforce investment boards (these local boards replaced JTPA's Private Industry Councils). The 2 LWIAs for Montana are known as Rural Concentrated Employment Program, or CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties), and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).
11. BENCHMARKING - is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.
12. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state. Because this information comes from a survey of employers, persons who work for 2 different companies would be counted twice. Thus, nonagricultural employment is actually a count of the number of jobs filled, rather than the number of persons employed.

## Sources of data

- S-1.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and is the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence, and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed.
- S-2.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series, and is provided only for use as a state economic indicator.
- S-3.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas is calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved, and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.
- S-4.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represents nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work, and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employer) are considered employed. Payroll and worker hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures—that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours.
- S-5.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from a survey of Business Establishments as part of the BLS-790 Program. Information on female employment is computed as a ratio of all employees of the Current Employment Statistics, and is produced for informational purposes only.
- S-6.) Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not computed separately.

# Urbanized Areas and Urban Clusters in Montana

For Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau classified as "urban" all territory, population and housing units located within an urbanized area or an urban cluster.

The bureau classified as "rural" all territory, population and housing units located outside urbanized areas and urban clusters.

**Urbanized areas:** Densely settled core created from block groups or census blocks and the adjacent, densely settled surrounding territory up to 5 miles from the continuously developed core (with a density of 500 people per square mile) that together have a minimum population of 50,000 people.

**Urban clusters:** Densely settled core created from block groups or census blocks and the adjacent, densely settled surrounding territory (with a density of 500 people per square mile) that together have a minimum of 2,500 people, but fewer than 50,000 people.

For more information, visit the Montana Census and Economic Information Center website at <http://ceic.commerce.state.mt.us>.

	2000 Census of Population				Persons per square mile	County
	POPULATION		LAND AREA			
	Number	Percent	Sq. Miles	Percent		
MONTANA TOTAL	902,195	100.00%	145,552.45	100.000%	6.2	
URBAN TOTAL	487,878	54.08%	260.32	0.179%	1,874.2	
Urbanized areas	234,195	25.96%	110.85	0.076%	2,112.7	
Billings	100,317	11.12%	45.77	0.031%	2,191.8	Yellowstone
Great Falls	64,387	7.14%	28.70	0.020%	2,243.7	Cascade
Missoula	69,491	7.70%	36.38	0.025%	1,909.9	Missoula
Urban clusters	253,683	28.12%	149.47	0.103%	1,697.2	
Anaconda-Deer Lodge Cnty	6,223	0.69%	1.49	0.001%	4,180.9	Deer Lodge
Belgrade	6,893	0.76%	7.20	0.005%	957.7	Gallatin
Bozeman	31,591	3.50%	13.11	0.009%	2,410.0	Gallatin
Browning	4,517	0.50%	1.84	0.001%	2,455.4	Glacier
Butte-Silver Bow	30,615	3.39%	15.34	0.011%	1,995.7	Silver Bow
Columbia Falls	4,652	0.52%	2.76	0.002%	1,685.0	Flathead
Conrad	2,748	0.30%	1.00	0.001%	2,759.4	Pondera
Cut Bank	3,154	0.35%	2.86	0.002%	1,102.4	Glacier
Deer Lodge	5,045	0.56%	5.75	0.004%	877.7	Powell
Dillon	4,306	0.48%	1.89	0.001%	2,277.3	Beaverhead
Glasgow	3,272	0.36%	1.54	0.001%	2,130.6	Valley
Glendive	6,188	0.69%	3.42	0.002%	1,808.7	Dawson
Hamilton	6,070	0.67%	4.92	0.003%	1,233.3	Ravalli
Hardin	3,575	0.40%	1.98	0.001%	1,807.9	Big Horn
Havre	10,413	1.15%	4.73	0.003%	2,203.8	Hill
Helena	38,451	4.26%	23.17	0.016%	1,659.4	Lewis & Clark
Kalispell	25,336	2.81%	16.69	0.011%	1,518.5	Flathead
Laurel	7,684	0.85%	7.03	0.005%	1,093.4	Yellowstone
Lewistown	6,395	0.71%	2.45	0.002%	2,608.8	Fergus
Libby	4,248	0.47%	2.42	0.002%	1,754.5	Lincoln
Livingston	8,322	0.92%	3.85	0.003%	2,163.7	Park
Miles City	9,720	1.08%	7.39	0.005%	1,315.9	Custer
Polson	4,247	0.47%	2.33	0.002%	1,823.5	Lake
Poplar	2,828	0.31%	1.31	0.001%	2,156.7	Roosevelt
Shelby	3,025	0.34%	1.32	0.001%	2,286.8	Toole
Sidney	5,253	0.58%	7.46	0.005%	704.5	Richland
Whitefish	5,485	0.61%	3.37	0.002%	1,627.5	Flathead
Wolf Point	3,427	0.38%	0.88	0.001%	3,909.6	Roosevelt
RURAL TOTAL	414,317	45.92%	145,292.13	99.821%	2.9	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - Census 2000 Urban & Rural Classification.

Research & Analysis Bureau ■ Workforce Services Division ■ Montana Dept. of Labor & Industry

Return in 5 days to:  
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Montana Dept. of Labor & Industry  
P.O. Box 1728  
Helena MT 59624-1728

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